



THE  
MISSISKOU STANDARD  
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To whom all Communications must be addressed, and if by mail, post paid.

## POETRY.

For the United States Gazette.

"One of the sufferers had an opportunity of escaping, but he would not leave the vessel, as his wife was in a dying state, and could not be removed, and so he preferred to remain and perish with her."—[Wreck of the Lockwoods]

Nay cease, oh cease, sweet love, that urging eye,  
Plead thus no more that I from thee should part;  
With thee, my gentle one, with thee I die,  
Death cannot fright me from thy generous heart.

True life is sweet. With thee 'twere sweet indeed  
But now to yield thee to the seething wave!  
It wrongs thy husband's nature thus to plead;  
With thee he'll lie within an ocean grave.

The storm will fade, & where its horrors reign,  
Sweet beauty will attract the wanderer's eye,  
And haply floating on the tranquil main,  
Two lifeless forms the gazer may descry.

And then shall he, perchance, a lesson learn,  
That nought can conquer earnest truth & love;  
And pitying ones, as they our forms incur,  
May wait, for us, a prayer to heaven above.

Oh if our hidden sepulchre shall be  
Some watery cavern in the world beneath,  
Our God will call us from the heaving sea,  
When resurrection's morning conquers death.

Then cease, my dying one, that urging eye,  
O plead no more that I from thee should part,  
With thee, my gentle bride, I gladly die,  
For love, that smiles at death, inspires my heart.

They sunk together on that wintry day,  
And ne'er for them will earth recover its bloom;  
Yet shall not from its annals pass away  
The memory of that voluntary tomb.

Oh radiant truth! oh tenderness! oh love!  
Deeply within the human heart ye dwell,  
Bright streams that spring in purity above,  
And trickle down from heavens eternal well.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

## THE MOB-CAP;

OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK.

By Mrs. Caroline Hentz.

It was past midnight, and the moon had gone down when the stage stopped at Edward Stanley's lodgings, who was about to visit his village home. The lamps threw a strong glare on the pavement, but the interior of the vehicle was in such deep shade, he could but imperfectly distinguish his fellow-travellers. He observed, however, that several young gentlemen occupied the front and middle seats, while an old woman, muffled in a cloak, sat alone on the back one. She turned her head sharply round as he entered, and the light glimmering under her large hood was brightly reflected from a pair of spectacles of such spacious dimensions, they seemed to cover her whole face, or at least all the face that was visible through the wide plaited border of a mob-cap. Edward took the only vacant seat in the stage, at her side, with a very respectful bow, which was received with something between a hem and a cough, a sound diverting in itself, and rendered still more so, by its echo from the opposite seat; for the young gentlemen seemed determined to derive all the amusement possible from their antiquated companion. Edward had a convivial spirit, but he had too deep a reverence for age, ever to make it a subject for mirth. It was in itself a sufficient guarantee for veneration, even when unaccompanied by those traits which impart a beauty to the faded brow, and to the hoary head a crown of glory. The recollection of his own grandmother, too, who had died since his absence from home—one of those fine, dignified relics of the majestic simplicity of olden time, which remind one so forcibly of the degeneracy of modern days—gave a tenderness to his manners, in addressing an aged person, which was peculiarly engaging in the present instance, from the effect of contrast.

"Take care, Grandmother," said the young man opposite, as the stage jolted over a huge stone, "take care of your spectacles. We shall upset now, depend upon it."

"No thanks to you if we don't cry she, muttering, in the indistinct accents of age. Then turning towards Edward, she continued—"It is really refreshing to see a well behaved, decent young gentleman, after enduring the impertinence of the dandies and jackanapes. Never mind, you may laugh now, as loud as you please; but if you live, you will be old yourselves, one of these days."

She put her hand into her pocket, which seemed unfathomable in depth, and drawing out a snuff box, after rapping it several

times, she presented it to Edward, who was obliged from politeness to take a pinch, and all the passengers petitioning for a similar favour, a sneezing concert commenced, in which the old lady herself acted the most sonorous part. After the mirth occasioned by this chorus had subsided, she dropped her box into her pocket, and it sunk, like a pebble descending into a vault. Edward began to enjoy his journey exceedingly; he never felt disposed to sleep in a stage coach, and the old lady declared herself of the same temperament, though he gallantly offered his shoulder as a pillow, to the great amusement of the others, who were continually nodding their heads to and fro, occasionally striking their heads against each other, or reclining backwards in more unsocial attitudes. Edward and his muffled companion fell into the most familiar and agreeable conversation. She seemed very shrewd and original in her remarks, and exercised the privilege of age in inquiring his name, the place of his residence, &c.

"Ah," said she, "I knew you had a mother and sisters—or a sister whom you loved, from your kindness to me, an old woman, and a stranger. Heaven be blessed for the influence of gentle ones on the heart of man. And you are going to the village of —"

Do you know any thing of the widow Clifton, daughter to Squire Lee, who lives somewhere in those parts?"

"Not personally—but report says she is such a gay, dashing character, I suspect she will feel herself very much out of place in a sober country town. I hear, through my sister, that she is to take possession of her late father's dwelling, which has been fitted up for her accommodation in quite a princely style. You speak as if you knew her, Madam."

"Yes, for I was a great friend to her Grandmother, a fine old lady as ever lived, a thousand times handsomer than Getrude—but very likely you may not agree with me. Young eyes see different from old ones."

"Is she young?" asked Edward.  
"Yes, she is scarcely twenty, for she married, poor thing, at a very early age, and was left a widow soon after. She has need of more discretion than she has now, or ever will have."

"I should like to see this gay young widow," said Edward, musingly, the vision of a pair of heavenly blue eyes that he had seen stealing softly before him, but it is not likely that we shall become acquainted, for my mother and sister live very retired, and when I am at home I devote myself to them."

It was surprising in what confidential terms he was addressing his new acquaintance, and how entirely he forgot to ask her name and residence, though he had so freely imparted his own.  
As the morning air came chill and dewy over the hills, she drew her cloak more closely round her, pulled down her hood, and seemed drowsy and silent. Edward was not sorry to be left a while to his own reflections. He thought of the mild eyes of his mother, at that very moment, perhaps, turned towards the window anxiously watching his coming, of the more eager anticipations of his only sister, and more than all, he thought upon 'the witching smile that caught his youthful fancy.'

He was roused from his reveries by the sudden stopping of the stage, and he found he was to be separated from his ancient friend. Jumping out with as much alacrity as if he were in attendance on youth and beauty, he assisted her as she descended with slow and difficult steps, and opening the gate for her to pass, gave her a cordial and respectful farewell.

"I shall not soon forget you, young gentleman," said she, holding out her tremulous hand, "and if the time ever comes when I can serve you, you will find the aged can remember the kindness of youth."

Resuming his seat, his thoughts winged their way towards the home he was now rapidly approaching. In two or three hours, he began to distinguish the trees familiar to his boyhood. A little further, a majestic elm, stretched its lordly branches over the street, that passed it on either side, the landmark of his school day pastimes. Then a white house glimmered through the green foliage that overshadowed it, and in a moment more, Edward was in the arms of his mother, with his sister clinging around his neck. An only son and brother, returned after twelve months' absence, to beings whose best affections were garnered in him, might reasonably call forth very warm and joyous emotions. A shade however passed over their brows, as the saddened glance of Edward rested on the easy chair, where he had last beheld that venerable form, with placid brows, crowned with living silver, now laid low in the dust—and they all remembered the dead.

A year's residence in the heart of a city, would naturally produce some change in a

young man, as yet only in the morning of manhood, and as Clara's admiring eye ran over the face and figure of her brother, she blushed at her own rusticity. There was an indelible something in his air and manner, that told he had been in a region different from her own, and a shadow of awe began to steal over the deep love she felt for him. Mrs. Stanley, whose chastened and pious thoughts were dwelling on the inner man, rejoiced that his heart remained unchilled, during his intercourse with the world, for the fountain of filial tenderness was still full and gushing over.

Edward Stanley was poor—that is, he had only his own unborn energies to carry him through the world. He had just completed his studies as a lawyer, having finished his last year with one of the most distinguished members of the bar, a friend of his father, who, though he died poor, in one sense of the word, was rich in the good opinions of his fellow-men. Edward was resolved it should prove a year of probation, and adhered to his determination not to suffer even the holiest interests of nature to turn him aside from his steadfast course. The trial was past—and now felt privileged to rest and refresh himself for a while at the well-springs of the heart.

That evening, as he looked abroad and saw the moon, sending down such rills of light through the deep shades of the landscape, he thought how beautiful Fanny Morton had looked, when she stood a year ago, in the midst of such silver waves, and he longed to know how she would look then, standing in the self-same moonbeams. The wish was easily accomplished, for her father's house was but a short distance from his own, and he soon found himself near the threshold. The house was situated a little retreating from the street, and the path which led to it was soft and grassy, lying too in thick shadow, so his approach was not perceived. There she stood, almost in the same attitude, leaning against the door, looking upwards with eyes so deeply, beautifully blue, they seemed to have borrowed the colour from the night to which their gaze was directed. Her hair, flaxen hair glittered in the moon-light with a golden lustre, brightly contrasting with the pure whiteness of a brow, where the serenity of youth and innocence was now softly reposing.

"Fanny!" said Edward, emerging from the shadow; and she sprang forward at the well-known voice, with a bounding step, and a joyous smile.  
"Edward, I am so glad you are come." Her manner was so frank and affectionate, it relieved him from the agitation he felt in addressing her. Perhaps he felt a disappointment in meeting her childish expression of pleasure, instead of the deep silence of joy, for it is certain the romance of his feelings considerably subsided, and he uttered some common place sayings, instead of the high wrought sentiments in which he had been indulging. He had never told Fanny in so many words that he loved her, but they had lived in the almost daily interchange of offices prompted by affection. In absence he had blended her image with every memory of the past and every hope of the future, and now in her presence, he acknowledged that she was fairer and lovelier than even the visions his fancy had drawn. The people of the village, seeing Fanny again the constant companion of Edward and Clara Stanley, as in former times, prophesied a speedy union, though they dwell on the excessive imprudence of the match, as they were both too poor to think of marrying, and many declared Fanny to be nothing better than a piece of painted wax-work, fit only to be looked at and admired.

They were returning one evening, about sunset, from a walk in the woodland. Fanny was literally covered with garlands, which Edward and Clara had woven, and with her straw hat swinging in her hand, and her fair locks unbound, she formed the most picturesque feature of a landscape, then rich in all the glories of summer. They turned aside from the path, for the trampling of horses' feet were behind them.  
"Look, brother, look!" exclaimed Clara, as a lady, in company with two gentlemen, rode gaily by. She was dressed in green. Her long riding dress swept far below her feet, and waving feathers of the same colour mingled with the folds of a veil that floated lightly on the breeze. She turned and looked earnestly at Fanny, who blushing at her fantastic appearance, drew behind Clara, when the veil of the stranger suddenly loosened, and fluttering fell at Edward's feet. Never was a fairer opening for gallantry. The lady checked her spirited horse, and bending gracefully forward, received the veil from the hands of Edward, with a smile and a bow that would have repaid any man for a greater exertion. Her complexion was dark, but richly coloured with the warm hues of exercise and health;

and when she smiled, her eyes were so brilliantly black, and her teeth so glitteringly white, that Clara could talk of nothing else for an hour after she reached home—and Edward caught himself wondering several times, who the lady of the green plumes could be.

"Yes," said he, suddenly, when he saw at night lights gleaming from the windows of the great white house on the hill—"It must be Mrs. Clifton, the dashing widow."

And Mrs. Clifton it proved to be, whose arrival caused no slight sensation in this quiet village. Edward and Fanny were quite forgotten in the superior claims of one, who, though among them, was not of them. One represented her as proud as Lucifer, sweeping through the streets with her officer-like cap and feathers, another, as a Lioness, leaping her horse over hedges and walls. Some represented her as dark as an Ethiopian, terrible and grand—and others, as beautiful as an angel, and blithe as a wood-nymph. Meanwhile the unconscious object of these contradictory and most invidious remarks, continued her rides over hill and dale with unwearied activity, and sometimes she appeared in a splendid carriage, with a footman, who was said to be dressed in livery, though he wore a suit of sober grey.

What was the astonishment of Clara Stanley, when she saw one morning this splendid carriage stop at her own door, & Mrs. Clifton herself descending from it? Clara's next feeling was deep mortification; for both her mother and herself were dressed in plain calico morning frocks, and the room was occupied in cutting and arranging work, and her brother had covered the table with papers he was about to examine.

"Oh, Edward!" cried Clara, "if there's not Mrs. Clifton; what shall we do?"

"Do!" said he, laughing and starting up eagerly—"Why ask her to come in; and with an ease and self-possession that almost provoked the mortified Clara, he met this startling visitor at the threshold.

She introduced herself with so much grace and politeness, and fell into conversation so readily and simply, apologizing for what she feared might be deemed an intrusion, but expressing an earnest wish to become acquainted with neighbours in whose society she anticipated so much pleasure, so naturally and sincerely, that Clara's burning cheeks began to cool, and her confused senses to be sufficiently collected to appreciate so signal an honor. Mrs. Stanley was too truly refined & well-bred to share in her daughter's embarrassment. She was not ashamed of the simplicity of their dress, and she did not look upon the proofs of Clara's industry and Edward's literature scattered about the room, as at all disgraceful. Moreover, she was very proud of her son, and thought she had never seen him appear to such advantage as at this moment, when engaged in animated conversation with this graceful & charming lady. Mrs. Clifton admired the garden, the vines that made such fairy lattice-work around the windows, the pictures that hung upon the walls, till every thing around her became exalted in Clara's eyes, with charms unknown before. When she rose to depart, she urged Mrs. Stanley so warmly to visit her, and to suffer her to see much of Clara, it was impossible not to believe she was soliciting a favor. She was so lonely she said—the friends who had accompanied her were returned, and she had nothing but her books and harp for companions. Her harp! Clara was crazy to hear a harp. The very idea carried her at once into the fairy land of romance, of Arabian's heroines and Milton's angels.

"Is she not the most charming woman you ever saw in your life?" exclaimed Clara, the moment she had left them. "I quite forgot my calico frock and these linen shreds, long before she was gone. Did you ever see any one so polite and condescending? I wonder how she came to select us, from all the village, to call upon, and she smiled at the importance it would give them in the eyes of their neighbors."

"I am not so much surprised," said Mrs. Stanley, "as her father and yours were on intimate terms, and it is probable she has taken pains to ascertain his friends. She had just married when Mr. Lee came into the country, and she went immediately abroad, she never visited the place during her father's life. She married very young, and I think I have heard she was not happy in her union. She certainly does not seem inconsolable at her husband's death."

"Is she not delightful, brother?" continued Clara, in a perfect fever of admiration. "Did you ever see such eyes and teeth? and though she is dark, her complexion is so glowing and clear, I don't think she would look as handsome if she were fairer. I wonder if she will marry again?"

"You wonder at so many things," replied Edward, laughing; "you must live in a

perpetual state of astonishment. But I do think, Clara, that Mrs. Clifton is very delightful and very charming and graceful, and I hope my dear little rustic sister will try to imitate her graces."

Edward would never have breathed this unfortunate wish, had he anticipated how faithfully poor Clara would have obeyed his injunction.

The visit was soon returned, and if Clara admired her new friend before, she was now completely fascinated. She saw the white rising of her hands upon the harp, and heard the mellow tones of a voice tuned to the sweetest modulation of art. The rich furniture, the superb curtains, the paintings in massy gilt frames, seemed to her unaccustomed eye, equal to oriental splendour, and Mrs. Clifton some Eastern enchantress, presiding over the scene, with more than magic power. Edward Stanley was passionately fond of music. It was full of spirit, sensibility, enthusiasm and refinement. Then its perfect adaptedness to all around her! Every one talked better with her than with any one else, and felt when they quitted her society, that they had never been so agreeable before; confessing at the same time, that they had never met with any one half so pleasing as herself. She certainly did flatter a little, that is, she told very pleasant truths, with a most bewitching smile, and another thing, which perhaps was the great secret of her attraction, she seemed completely to forget herself, in her interest for those around her.

It is very certain Mrs. Stanley's family thought more of their new neighbor that night, than their old ones. Even Edward forgot to dream of the blue eyes of Fanny Morton. His conscience reproached him for the oblivion, and when he saw the unenvying interest with which she listened to Clara's praises of the dashing widow, as she was called by the villagers, he admired the sweetness and simplicity of a character, pure as the untracked snow. He admired, but for the first time he felt a want in this sweet character. He had never discovered before, that Fanny was deficient in sensibility; that the shadows of feeling, seldom passed over her celestial countenance. He found too a dearth of thought and variety in her conversation, of which he had never been sensible before. A pang of self-accusation shot through his heart, as he made these discoveries, and feeling as if he were guilty of injustice, his attentions became still less frequent and he tried to restrain his restless and wandering thoughts.

Clara sat one morning in a deep reverie. "Mother," said she, at length, "do you remember that full crimson petticoat grandmother left me, as a memento of old times?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Stanley, surprised at the suddenness of the question,—"why do you ask?"

"I was thinking it would make some beautiful window curtains for our parlour. The sun shines in so warm it is really uncomfortable to sit there, and the reflection of real curtains is very beautiful to the complexion."

"Ah! Clara," cried her brother, "you never discovered how uncomfortable it was, till you saw Mrs. Clifton's fine curtains. You forget the blinds and the vines and the rose bushes. Pray have more reverence for dear grandmother's ancient relics."

[To be continued.]

Capital Retort.—Prentice has the following:—

The Editor of the Louisville Journal should either be hung or transported.—*Pennsylvania Democrat.*

Please get hung yourself and we shall certainly be transported.

"Home, sweet home;" as the loafer remarked on entering the watch-house.

"I'm in for it," as the mouse said when he walked into the trap after a piece of cheese.

It is rumoured that somebody has fabricated a machine to set type.—*Cin. News.*

We've seen one—we don't 'rumour,' we know it—we have two ourselves—but one's a little out of gear. They are made of flesh and blood just like any body—only they don't eat much—can't get it.—*Manhattan Advertiser.*

FIVE FACTS.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty is the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

A wag seeing a wicked boy throwing stones at the gallows, observed, "Well aimed, boy! you will hit that mark at last."

A young clergyman having, in the presence of Dr. Harr, stated he would believe nothing he could not understand.

"Then, young man," said the doctor, "your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know."



# United States.

From the New York Albion.

The subject of the Northeastern Boundary so fully absorbs public attention, that we may be pardoned for occupying a large portion of our paper with it. We are the more anxious to do so, because an opinion so generally prevails that *nothing* can be said in behalf of the British claim. It is, indeed, affirmed and generally believed that England is claiming what she knows is not her own, and that her designs are altogether dishonorable and even fraudulent; but she is never dishonorable, & it is therefore but fair after we have heard so much in favor of Maine, that something should be said on the other side. We shall endeavour to do this as briefly as possible, and then refer our readers to the Award of the King of the Netherlands...a document we may remark, drawn up with great clearness and impartiality—which will be found in the preceding columns.

We must take it for granted, that all our readers who feel an interest in the matter understand the preliminary fact of the case, viz. that the difficulty has arisen from a misconception of the 2d article of the treaty of 1783, made at Paris, between Great Britain and the United States at the close of the revolutionary war. This article we insert above, as it may be necessary to refer to it in the course of the few observations we are about to make. It will be observed, that in tracing the boundaries it is declared...that the line shall commence at the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the south of the St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the North westernmost head of the Connecticut river, &c. Under the Treaty of Ghent a Commission was appointed to run this line, and to ascertain the true position of those Highlands, but unfortunately the British and American commissioners disagreed, and the matter remains unsettled to this hour. The British commissioners asserted that the Highlands commenced at Mars Hill, while the Americans contended for a range of hills one hundred miles further to the north. These points will be designated upon the map now before the reader.

The gist of the case lies in a nut-shell. It is clear that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia of the Treaty, must be sought for at those Highlands which separate waters flowing into the River St. Lawrence and into the Atlantic Ocean. Now do the Highlands contended for by Maine at the north of the River St. John, separate such waters? Certainly not. They separate waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, but *not* into the Atlantic, and consequently a main requisition of the treaty is unprovided for. By a reference to the map it will be seen that the rivers which flow to the south of these Highlands are the Restigouche, which falls into the Bay of Chaleur; and the St. John which empties itself into the Bay of Fundy. No river in that part of the line flows into the Atlantic, and therefore those that do exist, cannot be regarded as the true streams, or those required by the treaty.—But, say the Maine claimants, this is immaterial, for as the Bays of Chaleur and Fundy ultimately reach the Atlantic, they must be considered as the Atlantic itself. This is geographically incorrect; the Bay of Fundy is the Bay of Fundy, and nothing more; so is the Chesapeake the Chesapeake. As well might we call the Baltic and the Mediterranean the Atlantic Ocean, but if we did so, what schoolboy would not correct us? Besides, the terms of such an important instrument as a treaty cannot be so loosely construed; every word must bear its true and precise meaning and nothing more.

No expounder of the law can possibly say that the general term 'Atlantic Ocean,' means and comprehends every bay, inlet, and gulf that may ultimately reach it. If so where is the utility of giving such bays, inlets, and gulfs distinctive names at all! But the treaty itself settles this point, for it makes a clear and broad distinction between the 'Atlantic' and the 'Bay of Fundy,' this is visible to any one who will peruse the 2d article inserted above. The east line it says shall be drawn 'along the middle of the Saint Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy; and that all islands shall be comprehended and given to the United States lying within twenty leagues of the coast, where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy AND the Atlantic Ocean.' Now here the negotiators of 1783 have drawn a clear distinction between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, which is immediately fatal to the claim of the State of Maine, for the highlands designated by her do not separate rivers falling into the St. Lawrence and into the Atlantic Ocean as prescribed by the treaty, but rivers emptying into the St. Lawrence, and into the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy. A treaty must be construed like an Act of Parliament or an Act of Congress, and no such latitude of construction could be given as claimed by the State of Maine to any legislative act whatever.

But the American diplomatists fortify their position by citing the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, as set forth in the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and other British documents. Such citations would certainly be useful if it were apparent that the

negotiators of the treaty of 1783 intended to make the southern boundary of the province of Quebec from one part of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia: but no such evidence appears—on the contrary the strongest presumptions exist that neither party intended to carry the line north of the St. John. If it had been the intention to carry the north line to the southern extremity of the Quebec Province, why was it not specified? The Royal Proclamation above mentioned was then extant, and perfectly well known to Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and it is inconceivable that they should have been silent on such an important point, had it been their intention to carry the line into that vicinity. But say the jurists of Maine, behold the similarity in the words of the Treaty and of the Proclamation. The latter says the line shall cross the River St. Lawrence & Lake Champlain in 45 degrees north latitude, pass along the Highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and along the north coast of the Bay of Chaleur. Here the single word *sea* makes an important difference, and clearly indicates the distinction to be drawn between that comprehensive monosyllable in the Proclamation and the more limited 'Atlantic Ocean,' employed in the treaty. The 'sea' means the ocean in general; the 'Atlantic' the Atlantic in particular...the one is comprehensive, the other distinct and limited, and upon this point the question now mainly turns.

A vast number of collateral arguments are brought forward by the British which our limits do not allow us to quote; we shall however mention a few of the more prominent.

[Concluded next week.]

## MIS-ISKOUISTANDARD.

FRELIGHSEBURG, MARCH 26, 1839.

We have no news of importance from 'the seat of war.' Although the excitement which has prevailed in New Brunswick and the State of Maine, appears to have somewhat subsided, the supremely ridiculous course pursued by Governor Fairfield must bring Great Britain and the United States into the field, or to an amicable adjustment of this controversy, the subject of which has so often been before both governments without having been acted upon in a decisive manner. And as we are of the opinion, the longer it remains in its present unsettled state the more prejudicial it will become to the interests of these provinces, we are heartily glad there is a prospect of its being disposed of, although we deprecate the idea of an irruption between the two powers, and sincerely hope it may be settled without an appeal to arms. But if the American Government persists in the absurd claims which Maine has advanced to the disputed territory, we do not see how a collision is to be avoided, as Great Britain, most certainly, will not quietly and tamely permit the Americans to slich from her one inch of territory which she believes to be her own.

The hypocritical attempts of the President to prevent invasion, the debates in Congress, and the proceedings of the sympathisers, during the rebellions, shew conclusively, that there is a strong desire on the part of the United States to possess themselves of these provinces, and if they can succeed in holding the disputed territory, they believe they will the more easily fall into their hands. But when Great Britain yields to the clamor of our republican neighbors, and permits them to run off with either, she will be less powerful than she is at the present day.

We learn from the Niagara (U. C.) Chronicle, of the 14th instant, that a dwelling house occupied by David Williams, at Short Hills, was burnt down on the 6th instant. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock, P. M. on the outside of an outside cellar door. The Chronicle pronounces it to be one of those diabolical acts of incendiarism which have been so frequently perpetrated on our own frontier. The house was valued at D600 or D700, and belonged to Malcolm Lang, Esq., against whom threats had been uttered on the American side of the Niagara. Mr. Williams, who was working the farm on shares, has lost nearly his all; he had 70 bushels of wheat, 60 of barley, 23 of oats, 15 of potatoes, 7 of peas, 2 bbls. of pork, 1 bbl. of flour, and 700 lbs. of bacon, in addition to 150 dollars worth of clothing, household furniture &c. destroyed. On the 14th instant, no clue of the scoundrel or scoundrels had been obtained.

We hear there is considerable excitement among a portion of the population on the Vermont frontier, growing out of probability that Governor Jenison will deliver up to the provincial authorities, Dr Holmes—a man charged with having committed one of the foulest murders on record;

but what surprises us most is that men, calling themselves civilized, should attempt to shield him from justice, by endeavoring to twist his crime into a political offence, as they cannot fail to be aware of the fact, that he had, previous to perpetrating the deed, a guilty connexion with the unfortunate man's wife, and was also receiving a salary from Government for his medical services. The latter fact is sufficient of itself, to convince any reasonable person, that he was not looked upon as a rebel; and, indeed, we have never before heard his political character called in question; and as he has acknowledged that he killed Mr. Tasche, we cannot believe that Governor Jenison will refuse to hand him over for trial, the voice of the sovereigns to the contrary notwithstanding—but a few days will decide the case.

An Alabama paper gives an account of the sale of what he calls 'an ordinary lot' of negroes. The sale lasted three days; he describes it thus: On the 1st day of sale there was disposed of, for cash, 188 negroes for D61,478; on the 2d day, on a credit of one and two years, 90 brought D67,950; on the 3d and last day, on a credit of one and two years, 34 brought D28,016.

The notorious Bill Johnson is again at large. Some days since he had a benefit given him at the Albany Theatre, at which himself and daughter attended, so it appears that he is once more a 'free' citizen.

## ANNO SECUNDO

### VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

#### CAP. XVIII.

An Ordinance for establishing regulations respecting Aliens coming into this Province or residing therein.

IV. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every Alien, who, from & after the day on which this Ordinance shall come into force and effect, shall come into this province, by land or by inland communication or navigation, shall, immediately after such arrival declare, in writing, to the nearest Justice of the Peace, his or her name, rank, occupation, or description, or if a domestic servant, then, also, the name, rank, occupation, or description of his or her master or mistress, or shall verbally make to such Justice such declaration, to be by him reduced to writing; and shall also, in like manner, declare the country or countries, place or places, where he or she shall have principally resided for six calendar months, next immediately preceding such arrival.

V. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all persons, not being natural born subjects of her Majesty, nor denizens, nor persons naturalized by Act of Parliament, or by or under the provisions of any Act of the Legislature of this province, or of any Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council for the affairs thereof, nor subjects of her Majesty, having become such by the conquest or cession of the Province of Canada, who had arrived or come into this province since the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and may reside within the same, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into force and effect, shall, within sixty days from that time, if such persons have not already made such declaration, make, or cause to be made, a declaration, in writing, or deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, to the Clerk of the Peace, for the District in which they respectively reside, in which said declaration he or she shall state and set forth his or her name, rank, occupation, or description, or if he or she is a domestic servant, then also, the name, occupation, rank or description of his or her master or mistress, and shall also, in like manner, state and set forth the country or countries, place or places, where he or she shall have principally resided for six months next immediately preceding such arrival in this province, and shall also, in like manner, declare the several places, and for what terms in each they have resided in this province, and the trade, business, or occupation, if any, which he or she have followed during their residence aforesaid.

X. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when and so often as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this province, shall by his proclamation or his order made in the Executive Council of this province, direct that any Alien, being, or who may hereafter arrive within this province, during the continuance of this Ordinance, shall depart this province within a time limited in such proclamation or order respectively; and any Alien, who shall knowingly neglect or refuse to pay due obedience to such proclamation or order, respectively, or shall be found in this province contrary to such proclamation or orders, as the case may be, it shall and may be lawful for any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by warrant under his hand & seal, to cause every such Alien, so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid, to be arrested and to be committed to any of her Majesty's gaols within this province, and there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he or she shall be delivered by due course of law; and in case where the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of the said province, may apprehend that immediate

obedience will not be paid to such proclamation or orders respectively, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful by warrant under his hand and seal, to give such Alien in charge to any Peace Officer, or to such other person or persons, to whom he shall think proper to direct such warrant, in order that such Alien may be conducted out of this province.

XI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every such Alien, so disobeying or knowingly neglecting to pay due obedience to such proclamation or orders respectively, or being found in this province contrary to such proclamation or orders respectively, or after having been so conducted out of this province, who shall be lawfully convicted thereof in any of her Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, or Courts of Oyer and Terminer, or General Gaol Delivery, or General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in this province, shall and may be adjudged to depart out of this said province, within a time to be limited by the judgment of the Court before which such offender may be tried and duly convicted as aforesaid; and if he or she shall be found therein after such time in such judgment so limited, without lawful cause, he or she shall, being duly convicted thereof, before any of her Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, or any Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Gaol Delivery, be transported for life, in manner as is hereinafter Ordained and Enacted.

XIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by notice in writing under their hand respectively, to be left at the house of any house-keeper within the District, City, Town, or place in & for which such Justice shall act, to require of such house-keeper an account in writing within a time to be limited by such notice, to be subscribed with the name of such house-keeper, (or otherwise authenticated,) of the names, rank and occupation of all such aliens as may be resident in his or her dwelling-house, as far as the same shall have come to his or her knowledge, together with an account of the time during which such aliens respectively shall have been so resident in his or her dwelling-house, or if such alien shall be resident therein, then in like manner he or she shall certify to that effect; and if any house-keeper shall refuse or neglect to return such account or certificate as is hereby required, every such house-keeper, being lawfully convicted thereof, by his or her confession or on oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, before any two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds currency of this province, for every alien who shall be proved to have been a lodger or inmate in such dwelling-house as aforesaid, either at the time when such notice as aforesaid, was left at his or her dwelling-house, or at the time of returning such account or certificate, and whom he or she shall have wilfully neglected to return in such account; and if such person shall make a false report or certificate, on being thereof convicted, as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds of like money, and in case there shall be or have been no alien in his or her dwelling-house at such time respectively, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings like money, to be recovered in like manner aforesaid; one moiety of such penalty respectively to belong to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the use of her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors.

XVIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any alien, adjudged under this Ordinance to be transported, shall return, or be found at large within the province, after and contrary to such sentence of transportation, without permission from her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, or of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said province, such permission being under his hand and seal first had and obtained, every such alien shall, on conviction thereof in any of her Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, or Oyer and Terminer, in this province, be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of Clergy.

XX. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall, at any time while this Ordinance shall be in force, be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, to require and authorize any Justice of the Peace to call upon any person, not being a natural-born subject of her Majesty, and residing within ten miles of the residence of such Justice of the Peace, to take the Oath of Allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors; and any such Justice, by a notice in writing personally delivered to him before two witnesses, to appear at the residence of such Justice on the next day but one after the delivery of such notice, (which day so appointed shall not be a Sunday or holiday,) between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, shall refuse to appear at the time and place so appointed, or who shall so appear and refuse to take the Oath of allegiance as aforesaid, shall thereby become liable and subject to all the provisions of this Ordinance, with regard to aliens who have arrived in this province since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to all other provisions thereof respecting aliens generally, whatever may be the length of time which such person may have resided in this province, and whether he be or be not expressly or impliedly naturalized by

any Act or Ordinance of the Legislature of this province, and shall, with regard to the effect, purposes, and provisions of this Ordinance, be considered and dealt with as an alien having arrived in this province since the day last above mentioned, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXVII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to & for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this province, from time to time, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Executive Council, by order or orders, proclamation or proclamations, to be issued and published, to require aliens of every or any description, (and all or any other person or persons, as shall in such order or orders, proclamation or proclamations, be described) coming into this province by land or inland navigation, to enter the same by such port or ports, frontier post or posts or place or places only, as shall therein be designated, and at such ports, frontier posts or places, to make unto such person or persons, and at such place, house, or office, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said province for the time being, a declaration of their names and professions, with such particulars respecting their past or late residence, and their object for wishing to enter this province, as well as such other particulars as shall of them be required by instructions under the signature of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said province for the time being, to the person or persons so to be appointed to receive such declaration; and no alien, or other person of any such description as shall be contained in any such order or orders, if by such proclamation or proclamations, order or orders, by and with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, it shall be so directed, shall pass inward into this province, beyond such ports, frontier posts, or places so designated, without a passport from the person or persons so appointed which passport may be given, or be suspended till the pleasure of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said province thereon, shall be signified to the persons before whom the declaration above required shall be made, and such passport, when given shall specify to which it is meant to extend, and allow a reasonable time for such alien or other person as aforesaid to proceed thither, who, upon his arrival or within three hours thereafter, shall produce such passport to a Justice of the peace, or to such other person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this province, for the time being, and every alien or other person of any such description as aforesaid, who shall knowingly make any false declaration thereof, or shall otherwise act contrary to any of the requirements or obligations hereby imposed, shall for every such offence, be apprehended by the warrant of any of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace of the District in which such alien or other person as aforesaid, shall be found, and committed to the Gaol of such District, and on conviction before any two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the peace for any District of this province, shall be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month.

XXVIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this province for the time being, by warrant under his hand and seal, issued by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council to order any alien to be detained in custody in this province, in such place, and in such manner as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this province for the time being, shall give other order to the contrary; provided always that no aliens shall be so imprisoned, unless it shall by the advice of the said Executive Council, be declared in such warrant, that it is dangerous to the security of this province to send and transport such alien out of the limits thereof.

XXXI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid that the present Ordinance shall continue to be in force and effect until the first day of November, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

J. COLBORNE.

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and duly passed in Special Council, at the Government House in the City of Montreal, the Fourteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk Special Council.

Latest from the border.—Lieut. Thomas Hamilton, of the Quebec Volunteer Artillery, who arrived in town this morning, was the bearer of a letter dated Grand Falls 12th March, from which we gather the following important intelligence from the 'seat of war.'

It was expected that an attack would shortly be made on the British forces at Tobique, and the Artillery, with two field pieces, which was stationed at the Grand Falls had in consequence, been ordered down.

A British settler on the Anostook had been fired at, and wounded, by an American sentinel.



The Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick has placed the entire surplus revenue at the disposal of His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

A serious difference has arisen in the American camp. It appears that the American troops, in their zeal to qualify themselves for shooting 'Britishers' erected two targets wherewith to practice, one of which represented Queen Victoria, the other St. Patrick and the cross! It however, unfortunately happened that the Yankees had overlooked the presence among their own militia of a number of descendants from natives of the land of the Shamrock who, fired at the insult offered to their patron saint turned out; the result was a desperate conflict, and several wounded.

Volunteer Dragoons are stationed on the road from Fredericton as far as Major Gamble's at Madawaska, for the purpose of carrying despatches.

General Scott continued at Augusta on the 8th inst., and Governor Fairfield had not made any communication to the State Legislature on the subject of the proceedings at Washington.

A meeting had been held at Portland Maine, at which the Mayor presided; it was there resolved to acquiesce in the advice given from Washington, and withdraw the troops from the disputed territory.—Portland being a seaport town stands in a delicate position should hostilities with Great Britain ensue.—[Quebec Gaz.]

Hallifax, March 5th...The right wing of the 23d Regt. one sergeant and six privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to New Brunswick.

We understand that the troops would proceed immediately, by land, to Annapolis where they would await the orders of Sir John Harvey.

St. John, March 8th...St. John Militia...The Militia Drafts of the city of St. John, under the command of Captain Charles Drury, were marched to the barracks yesterday after noon and are now performing garrison duty.

Stephen Miller, Esquire, who was the bearer of Despatches from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to Sir John Colbourne, returned on Monday night, having performed the route from hence to Montreal and back again, in the short space of nine days, including stoppages.

The recent Ordinance for the better regulation of Taverns and Tavern keepers, renders it indispensable for every person in country parishes or Townships, who may obtain license to keep a house of public entertainment, to have in such house two good beds at least, for the accommodation of travellers, in addition to those used by the family, & attached with convenient stalls for at least four horses, with a reasonable supply of hay and oats...The Justices of the Peace in Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, may grant certificates and licences in the manner & form as heretofore, provided that such be granted only in a Special Session of the Peace, of which 15 days notice at least shall be given by the Clerks of the peace &c. Whenever any person holding a license to keep a house of public entertainment & retail spirituous liquors, shall be convicted of having kept a disorderly house or convicted before two justices of the peace of knowingly vending spirituous liquors during divine service on Sundays or holidays, (except for the use of travellers not being persons usually in that, or any adjoining Parish, Township or extra Parochial place) or of suffering any seamen, soldier, apprentice, servant or minor, to remain tippling in his or her house after seven o'clock in the evening in winter, or after nine o'clock in the evening in summer or of having committed any felony; the Court, or such Justice of the court of Kings Bench, or the Provincial Judge, or the Justices of the Peace before whom such person shall have been convicted, shall if he or they shall see fit, adjudge and order that the license shall be forfeited and that he or she shall no longer keep a house of public entertainment, or retail spirituous liquors in virtue thereof, and that he or she shall be incapable of having or holding any license for such purpose hereafter. Any person retailing elder spruce beer, ginger beer, or other fermented liquor, shall be liable to the penalty or penalties imposed on persons keeping houses of entertainment without a license. No distiller or vendor of spirits brandy, or other spirituous liquors, can act as a Justice of the peace, Officer of militia or church Warden, under this Ordinance &c. [Montreal Courier.]

Letters of the 12th inst., from Toronto have been received in town, but they do not contain any political or parliamentary news of consequence. On the 11th the first copies of public documents were sent from the Government House to the members of the Legislature; they contain despatches from the Colonial Office, which are very voluminous, but by no means satisfactory as Upper Canada will have to provide from her own resources for the payment of the expenses incurred in repelling the American invasion.—[Montreal Herald]

The legislature of Maine has passed a resolve, appropriating \$10,000 to extend the Aroostook road from the Aroostook to the St. Johns, which will be sent to Massachusetts, for concurrence.

It is estimated in the Maine papers that the timber cut down and destroyed by trespassers on the public land, has amounted

to a million and a half of dollars annually, for fifteen years past.

The Resolves from the Senate of Massachusetts, on the Maine boundary question were taken up in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, but not finally acted on. An amendment was offered approving the memorandum agreement between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, which was laid on the table.

The sentences of the Court Martial, on the last Beauharnois and St. Cesaire cases, having been submitted to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, have been sanctioned in general orders. Of the Beauharnois prisoners, Louis Turcot, François Xavier Prevost, Andre Papineau, David Gagnon, Charles Rapin, Desire Borbonnais, and Michel Longtin have been found guilty, and condemned to death. Of those however Borbonnais and Longtin are recommended for a commutation of their sentence, James Perrigo and Isidore Tremblay are found not guilty and acquitted. The St. Cesaire prisoners, Louis Bourdon, François Guertin, and ——— Bonquet are found guilty and sentenced to death. [Mont. Gaz.]

Special Minister to England.—Upon this subject we have an important piece of testimony against Mr. Calhoun. It was during the extra session of Congress in September, 1837, and at the moment when Mr. Calhoun was preparing to leap from the Whig ranks into those of Van Buren, that at an accidental meeting with him of a few of his Southern friends, some of whom were members of congress, and some of whom were not, Mr. Calhoun made the following pregnant declaration:

'If we do not take advantage of the present crisis—join the Administration in the course they are pursuing, and break down the commercial prosperity of the Northern cities, and build on its ruins a commerce in the cities of the South, we must have a separation of the union.'

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.—The public has been long since advised that in September last a convention was made between the governments of the United States and Mexico, for the adjustment of the matters in controversy, with an ultimate resort, if necessary, to umpirage by the King of Prussia, or by an arbiter of his appointing. Of late a question has been raised touching the ratification of this convention by Mexico; some papers affirming very positively that it had been ratified, and others, quite as positively, that it had not.

On Saturday last a report was made to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Howard, chairman of the foreign committee, which settles the question. Mexico has not ratified the convention, although the time limited for that act was the 10th of February; nor has any satisfactory reason been given for the neglect.

But two reasons of any sort are given. One, that the Mexican Secretary of State was too busy with Admiral Baudin and the French; the other that the King of Prussia had refused to act as arbiter—this refusal is alleged by the Mexican consul, on the authority, as he says, of the Prussian charge d'affaires...no other information to that effect having reached the government of the United States.

It appears, moreover, that the Mexican minister has disavowed the publication of the famous Gorostiza pamphlet, which gave so much offence to Mr. Forsyth—whereby objection heretofore existing to the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico is removed. The President, therefore has ordered a minister plenipotentiary from the United States to repair to Mexico, as soon as satisfactory explanation shall be given of the neglect to ratify the convention.

The report from the foreign committee was accompanied by the following resolutions, which, in the pressure of other business, were not acted upon.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States view the existing condition of the United States and Mexico with great dissatisfaction, the earlier causes of which are now increased by the omission of the Mexican government to ratify the convention concluded between the agents of the two powers in September last, without assigning any sufficient reason for such omission.

Resolved, That the unreasonable procrastination which has attended every step on the part of Mexico in the progress of the negotiations between the two governments, for many years past, justifies a hope that the minister who is about to be sent to that country by the President will press for a speedy and definite settlement of the demands which have been so repeatedly, but ineffectually, made upon Mexico by the government of the United States.

Resolved, That this House will impatiently expect the result of this mission; and, if it shall prove unavailing, will sustain the Executive branch of the government in any ulterior measures which may become necessary.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

We are requested to notify the public that a Temperance meeting will be held at Pigeon-hill, on Thursday next. The Rev. Mr. Squires will address the meeting, and other ministers of the Gospel are expected to be present.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Montreal, 13th March, 1839.

General Order.  
No. 3.—The following order is published for general information:—  
Quebec, 7th November, 1828.

General Order.  
No. 2.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to authorize the payment of twenty dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend a Deserter from any Corps in this Command and deliver him up at the nearest Military Post.

This sum will be paid by the Commissariat on the production of the certificate of the officer Commanding at such post.

(Signed) J. NOEL HILL,  
D. A. G.  
(Signed) JOHN EDEN,  
D. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Montreal, 21st March, 1839.

GENERAL ORDER.  
No. 4.  
The following extract of an Ordinance, passed on the 14th inst., for the more effectual punishment of such persons, as shall in Lower Canada, seduce Soldiers to desert, is published for general information.

EACH and every person, who, not being a Soldier, shall, by words, or other means, directly, or indirectly, persuade, or procure, any Soldier or Soldiers, in the service of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, to desert or leave such service, or shall go about and endeavour to persuade, prevail on or procure, such Soldier or Soldiers to desert, or leave such service, may be prosecuted in a summary manner, before any three Justices of the Peace for the District in which such offence shall have been committed, and if convicted of such offence on the oath of one or more credible witness, or witnesses, before such Justices of the Peace, may, by them be condemned to pay the penalty of forty pounds sterling, with costs, and may be committed by such Justices to the Common Gaol of the District, for a period not exceeding six months, and (if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid,) then for such further time as the same shall remain unpaid; & such penalty, when paid, shall belong to, and be paid to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or to the prosecutor or person suing for the same.

No prosecution can be commenced by virtue of this Ordinance, more than six months after the offence committed, and it will be in force until the first of November, one thousand, eight hundred and forty, and no longer.

JOHN EDEN,  
Dept. Adj. Genl.

Married,  
In Dunham, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. James Reid, Mr. Arnold L. Baker, of St. Armand East, to Miss Mary Westover, of the former place.

At Franklin, Vt. on Wednesday the 20th ult. by J. H. Hubbard Esq, Mr. Ezekiel Gilman, of Wilmington, N. Y. to Miss Lydia Wagar, of St. Armand East.

Birth,  
In Stanbridge, on the 21st inst. the Lady of H. Whitman Esq. of a daughter.

Notice.  
The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Counties of Missisquoi and Rouville are hereby notified that all Policies from No. 1 to No. 220 inclusive, and dated previous to 1st Oct. 1837, will expire upon the 1st day of May next at noon.

And further notice is given, that said Policies may be renewed if application is made to the Agents of the company on or before that day, by J. H. Hubbard Esq, Mr. Ezekiel Gilman, of Wilmington, N. Y. and one per cent upon the premium notes.—And all persons that apply for insurance after the 1st day of May next will be charged 5 per cent upon their premium Notes, and the usual charges.

by order of the Directors  
P. P. RUSSELL, Secy.  
Phillipsburg March 2d. 1839.

The undersigned ADVOCATE & ATTORNEY has established his office in the house formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office in St. Vincent Street facing the Court house.

MURDOCH MORISON,  
Montreal 10th Jan. 1839.

Notice.  
ALL persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Coon, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for liquidation.

ARNOLD COON.  
Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of and...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BEEHIVE of MARLB is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.  
A Wood-shed and Waggon house 24 by 56 feet.  
A Barn 30 by 40 feet.  
and,  
A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with  
A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.  
A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.  
St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

PREMIUM  
Cooking Stoves,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, of Superior Castings, an assortment of the most highly approved

Cooking Stoves,  
with Copper Furniture

—ALSO—  
Parlour Stoves,

Terms Liberal  
W. W. SMITH.  
Missisquoi Bay, Dec. 1838.

## Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with the United States, or the Representatives of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue by the undersigned, who will, in no case make a charge on a claim unless he be successful in causing its being liquidated by the Government. All letters to him to be post paid.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia,  
Frontier Light Infantry,  
Fourth Batt. Township Militia,  
Dorchester Provincial Dragoons,  
Corps of Guides,  
Voltegeurs,  
Voyageurs,  
Militia Artillery and Drivers,  
Commissariat Voyageurs.

JAMES H. KERR,  
Agent.  
Quebec, St. Louis Heights,  
Dec. 29, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cookville to Missisquoi Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, make their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.  
Missisquoi Bay, July 16, 1838.

Cash paid for  
Flax Seed.

The subscriber will pay cash for  
2000 Bushels,

merchantable  
Flax Seed;

Delivered at his store, Missisquoi Bay.  
W. W. SMITH.

December, 1838.

Cedar Rails.

WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with in a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this office.

Freelighburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

Salt.  
2000

BUSHEL'S Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner Cynthia, and for Sale very low

for Cash, by  
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.  
Missisquoi Bay, August, 1838.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Billious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory. Fevers and Agues, obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin of weakness, of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial, will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, Mr. MOFFATT begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to five pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. Mr. Moffat wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money.

Prepared and sold by JOHN MOFFATT,  
No. 367 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by

J. WEAD,  
Sheldon, Vt.

Notice.

The old saying is, he is a good paymaster that will pay when the work is done. Now I have done your work and I want my pay, and if paid in the month of January or February in Cash or grain to J. Shattuck or the undersigned, I will call you a good paymaster; if not paid then I shall pronounce you bad, and hand your accounts or notes over to the Bailiff for collection.

OMIE LAGRANGE.  
St. Armand January 15 1839.

## ON SALE.

By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.

75 Chests and half do.  
Old and Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin and Black

TEAS,

25 Cattles do. do.  
100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.  
Plug and Cav. Tobacco,  
5 Bbls. paper do.  
15 Bags Coffee,  
20 do. Pepper and Spice,  
25 Matts Cassia,  
25 Boxes Raisins,  
5 Tierces Salaratus,  
75 Quintals Superior  
Table Cod Fish,  
2000 Bushels Liverpool  
and Lisbon Salt,  
W. W. SMITH.  
December, 1838.

## Public Notice

I hereby given that all Persons having claims against the estate of the late Joel Rollins, of Stanbridge, deceased, are requested to present the same to Seneca Paige, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are notified also to settle the same with him. He will attend to said settlements and examination of claims on the 2nd Monday of Feby inst. and each succeeding Monday during Feby and March, at the house of Mr. Levi Stevens, in Dunham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, as I have employed him to do and transact the said Business for me;—and his (Mr. Paige's) Receipt shall be good and conclusive in favor of all persons indebted, and his allowance in writing shall be considered good so far as the same liquidates any balances against the said estate.

ELIZABETH HAYKES, Tutrix,  
to the estate and minor children.  
Stanbridge, Feby 4th, 1839.

Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor  
Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.

Hollow Ware,  
Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth,  
Flanel cloth, double yarn,  
Socks, Flax Seed,  
Maple Sugar,  
wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON.  
West Berkshire, Oct. 18th, 1838.

For Sale.

A good farm, containing 100 acres of land, (40 of which are under improvement,) situated about three quarters of a mile from Cookville. Said farm has a comfortable log house and a first rate new barn upon it. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ABRAM SEE.  
St. Armand East, Feb. 4 1839.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cookville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.

Cookville, July 3, 1838.

Ladd's Patent

SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH

Agent for Canada.  
Missisquoi Bay, Ju 23, 1838.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Freelighsburg, May, 1838.



